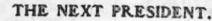
Men of the Hour Are the Men on Ticket







THE NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT.

Nominees of the National Republican Convention of 1904, at Chicago.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

MAN who has filled the offices of President, Vice-President, Governor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, member of Assembly, Civil Service Commissioner and Police Commissioner, has been a Colonel in the army and is the author of a score or more volumes on various subjects. has filled no unimportant place in the history of his country.

Such is Theodore Roosevelt, Iwentysixth President of the United States, and candidate to succeed himself. In such a crowded career incident is heaped on incident and one notable fea-ture treads close on the heels of an-

other.

The first of the Roosevelts in this country came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1849. His son Nicholas was one of the Aldermen of the early city of New York. Descendants served in the Revolution, and there were Roosevelts immed as sugar refiners, merchants, bankers, trustees of charitable institutions and public officials in the history of the city for the past two centuries.

Theodore Roosevelt married Martha Bulloch of Roswell, Ga, in the middle of the last century, and to them was born a son, Theodore, on October 27, 1858, who is now President. His birthplace was his father's home. No. 28 East Twentieth street, New York, and he is one of the ninth generation of the family living in New York.

His maternal ancestors figured in the Revolution, and originally came from Scotland and Ireland, and there was some Huguenot blood in his ancestry.

Achieved Health and Strength. As a boy Theodore Roosevelt was delicate, but he decided to be well and strong, if possible, and by active, vig-orous physical exercise he succeeded. His education was begun in a private school, and when he was 18 he entered Harvard college. While devoted to his books, at the same time he took a great deal of outdoor exercise, wrestling,

In 1850 he was graduated, and spent a year in study and travel. While in Europe he climbed the Alps and took pedestrian tours in Germany, making an especial study of peasant life. In London he became a member of the Al-

Returning to this city in 1881, he was elected to represent his Assembly district in the State Legislature, and was twice re-elected. He introduced the first civil service measure in the Legislature, and it became a law. He was an active associate of George William Curtis in promoting civil service re

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican Na-tional convention that put Mr. Blaine before the country as a candidate. In the intervals of his work in the Assembly he went to the far West, the fasci-nations of whose frontier life had ap-pealed to him in the writings of Capt.

He was at the killing of the buffelo in the last big hunt in 1883, and for several years thereafter spent a considerable part of the time on a ranch in North Dakota, living an outdoor life and gaining the experiences afterward embodied in his books.

Nominated for Mayor.

In 1896 Mr. Roosevelt was the Repub-lican candidate for Mayor of New York. having received an independent nomination and indorsement by his party. His opponents were Henry George and Abram S. Hewitt, the last-named be-

Ing elected.

When President Harrison assumed office in 1889, he appointed Mr. Roosevelt a National Civil Service Commissioner, and he remained in that office under President Cleveland until May, when he resigned to accept the 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner under Mayor Strong. He was first asked to be Street Cleaning Commissioner, but

himself to the work of reorganization and reform, the need of which had The enforcement of the laws in the statute books was strictly carried out,

signed to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Long. He had much to do with providing the splendid condition of the navy at the outbreak of the war with Spain. When that conflict broke out he resigned in order to see actual service. He had served in the National Guard of his State from 1884 to 1889, and from his experience in rough riding on his ranch in the West he decided to raise a volunteer cavalry regiment largely composed of cowboys. Of this he became Lieutenant-Colonel under Col. Leonard Wood of the regular army, and Leonard Wood of the regular army, and went to Cuba, where Col. Roosevelt led the charge of the Ninth cavalry and the rough riders up San Juan hill at Santi-

Shared All the Hardships.

He shared all the hardships of his nen and when Gen Shafter's army men, and when Gen. Shafter's army was in danger from disease he was active in securing signatures to a round robin, which resulted in the recall of the army. He returned with his command, having been commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Las Guasimas on July 11, 1898, to Montauk Point to be mustered out.

In September of that year he was In September of that year he was nominated for Governor of the Empire State, and at the election he defeated Justice Augustus Van Wyck. Becoming the thirty-seventh Governor of New York on January 2, 1899, he devoted himself to the administration of affoirs of the State with his accustomed energy and ability.

gy and ability anal system, and the measure for the taxing of franchises of corporations narked his administration.

In June, 1900, against his expressed desire to remain in office as Governor of the State for a second term, he was nominated for Vice-President at Phila-

He made an extended canvassing tour, speaking in many places on a trip across the continent and back, and the result of the campaign was regarded as largely due to his efforts for the

Became McKinley's Successor.

In the first year of his term as Vice-President on September 14, 1901, by rea-son of the death of President McKinley, by the hand of an assassin in Buffalo, he assumed the office of President. His first announcement was that he would conduct his administration as a contin-uation of that of President McKinley, nd he retained all the members of the Cabinet, although in the last three years there have been many changes. The plans for trust and tariff legislation were carried out, the Philippine polwas maintained and the construction of the Panama Canal secured. The settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the proceedings against the Northern securities company, and the attitude of the President in regard to the appoint-ment of negroes to office, have been disfinctive features of his administration

As the most active and conspicuous figure in public life in this country, President Roosevelt has filled a large place in the public eye. James Bryce ecently said of him that he was the jost striking figure in American life

since Washington.

President Roosevelt has found time at President Roosevell has found time at the intervals of official duties to con-tribute largely to the literature of the land. He is the author, among others, of these works: "The Naval War of Isiz." "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail." "History of Life and Hunting Trail; "History of New York City," "The Winning of the West," (in four volumes), "Essays in Practical Politics," "The Wilderness, Hunter," "American Political Liceles," Hunter," "American Political Ideals,"
"The Rough Riders," "Life of Oliver
Cromwell" and "The Strenuous Life."

Speech at Gettysburg.

His latest important speech was de-livered at Gettysburg on May 30. The degree of LL D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1899, by Hope college and by Northwestern university in 1903. In the police department he devoted a limself to the work of reorganization and reform, the need of which had been shown by legislative investigation. The enforcement of the laws in the statute books was strictly carried out, and the salutary methods introduced were of marked benefit to the force and the city.

Ly, 1897 Commissioner Rooseveit re
In 1883 he was married to Miss Alice Lee, who died two years later, leaving one daughter. In 1886 he was married to Miss Edith Kernit Carow, and they have this carow, and they have the course of the major to the major to the salutary methods introduced were of marked benefit to the force and the city.

Ly, 1897 Commissioner Rooseveit re
In 1883 he was married to Miss Alice Lee, who died two years later, leaving one daughter. In 1886 he was married to Miss Edith Kernit Carow, and they have the course evident the support of Gresham, with his consent, was transferred to Harrison.

Mr. Fairbanks made speeches for Harrison and Morton throughout Indiana. He was chairman of the Indiana State convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1893 he was chosen by the Republican caucus in the State Legislature as a candidate for United.

ST. LOUIS EXCURSIONS

With his consent, was transferred to Marrison.

Mr. Fairbanks made speeches for United State Convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1893 he was chairman of the Indiana State convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1893 he was chairman of the State Convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1893 he was chairman of the Indiana State convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1893 he was chosen by the Republican caucus in the State Legislature as a candidate for United further quotations.

with the Union League Club, then Cenassociation, the Holland society other organizations of this city, One of his favorite forms of exercise i horseback riding.
In September, 1902, the President had

In September, 1902, the President had a narrow escape at Pittsfield, Mass, when his carriage was struck by a trolley car and one of the Secret Service bodyguard was killed. Owing to the injury the President received, he had to give up a trip to the Northwest, after going as far as Indianapolis. Last year he made an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

SON of Ohio of Puritan ancestry, Charles Warren Fairbanks early attained prominence as a lawyer in Indianapolis, and has been a United States Senator since 1897. He secured his education by his own exertions, and had decided on the law as a profession

before he entered college. Senator Fairbanks was born near inionville Center, Union county, O., May II, 1852. He is descended in the generation from Jonathan Fayerbanks, who settled in Dedham,

Mass., in 1836.
From the old Bay State the ancestors f Senator Fairbanks went to Vermont, was from that State that his father went to Ohio in 1836 and settled on a farm and also worked at wagon-

When the future Senator was a baby ie was rocked in a sugar trough, to hich home made rockers had been attached, and as he advanced in boyhood he was taught that what his hand found to do he must do with his might. His parents were earnest Methodists, and encouraged his ambition to secure an education. He diligently attended the district school, and in the summer he worked on the farm and at his father's trade of wagon-making.

Started Out for Himself.

At the age of fifteen he left his home nd, with \$41, which he had saved from what his father had paid him, in the pockets of his only suit of clothes, he went to Delaware, Ohlo, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University. There he and his roommate boarded themselves, and young Fairbanks found employment with a carpenter on Satur-days by reason of his familiarty with the use of tools. He was also ready to do any work about the college which he could find to do, and in the summer cations he worked in the harvest field

In his sector year he was one of the editors of the college newspaper, "The Western Collegian." He was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872, and went to Pittsburg, where he began the study of law, at the same time sup-porting himself by doing newspaper work for the Associated Press. A year later he entered a law school in Cleveland and did similar work. It was in 1874 that he was admitted to the bar at

olumbus, O. While in college he had met Miss ornelia Cole, who was a co-editor with him on the college paper. In the same year that he was admitted to the bar they were married, and went to Indian-

apolis to make their permanent home. The young lawyer was aided in se-curing a practice by his uncle, William Henry Smith, who was interested in railroads, and he soon became one of the most successful railroad lawyers to the State. With increased income he became a resident of the most fashionable part of the city, North Meridian street.

Managed Gresham's Campaign.

Senator Fairbanks always has been an earnest Republican, and in his rising days as a lawyer he was urged to accept the nomination for District Attorney, but declined. In 1888 he was the manager of the candidacy of Walthe manager of the candidacy of Wal-ter Q. Gresham for the nomination for President at the Chicago convention, but when the nomination of Harrison became evident the support of Gresham, with his consent, was transferred to

Stales Senator, but the Democrats had majority on joint ballot and elected

Senator Turple. In 1896 he was delegate-at large from In 1836 he was delegate-at large from Indiana to the St. Louis Republican convention, and served as temporary chairman. In 1827 he was the candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.), the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," and was elected by a majority of 31

was elected by a majority of 21.

In 1898 he was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission to settle the differ-ences with Canada, and he was chairman of the United States commis-

sioners.

As a Senator he has always been strict in his attendance on the duties of his office, and has made a most thorough study of all public questions. He is a forcible and practical speaker, and has been persistent in securing legislation in which he is interested. He was re-elected a Senator last year for the term ending March 3, 1909.

Reported the Platform.

Senator Fairbanks was an Indiana Senator Fairbanks was an Indiana delegate to the Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1909, and as chair-man of the committee on resolutions reported the platform. He was strongly talked of as candidate for Vice-President before the choice of Theo-dore Roosevelt was decided on. He was a close friend of President McKinley and it was thought he might be his

Senator Fairbanks is an active Methdist, and is a leading member of the Meridian Street Church in Indianapolis with which his colleague, Senator Bey eridge, is also connected. Since he has been a trustee of the Ohio Wes-leyan University, whose president, Dr. Bashford, has just been elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1889 Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks built and presented to the college a fine

In personal appearance the Senator is more than six feet in height and ex-tremely dignified in manner. He is most highly thought of by his friends, and by his opponents is regarded as a man who fights fair. Mrs. Fairbanks is the president gen-

ral of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their home in Massa-chusetts avenue, Washington, is the center of generous hospitality. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks have five child ren, one daughter, married to Ensign John W. Timmons, of the battleship Kearsarge, and four sons, one in business and three completing their edu-cation, one being an undergraduate at

Knows How to Talk

Among the newspaper men Fairbanks known as a man who is always ready to grant favors and glad to talk, but no man in public life understands better than he the delicate distinction bethan he the delicate distinction be-tween talking and saying something, and say something to a reporter he never does. Among those who do not know him he has the reputation of being cold. His nature is the opposite. To friends he is a true friend. To enemies he is not treacherous.

In politics he is a boss in his own State without being known as a boss. He is a boss through bosses he creates, and he manages them and they bear the burden of publicity. Politically, he deals with few men. In his own State few realize how absolute is his wish, for the word never comes direct from

While he never has been charged with eing a demagogue, he has the characteristic of agreeing with everybody and doing what he maps out himself. In the Senate, while others are wast-ing energy in talk, he accomplishes results by dealing directly with his task. Senator Fairbanks's wealth has been ariously estimated from \$500,000 to \$1. 000,000. He is known to own valuable real estate in the city of Indianapolis. his manufacturing interests at Spring field, with about 5000 acres of fline farming land in north central Illinois, besides stocks in various corporations.

A very striking proof of the Czar's bondage was recently afforded when the

Czar dispatched one of his personal favores, a certain M Klopoff, into the cen-

Czar dispatched one of his personal favorites, a certain M Klopoff, into the central provinces of Russia to report on the true condition of affairs there, about which he had previously received official information. He desired to test the accuracy of bureaucratic reports, but he knew that letters from M Klopoff Circet to him would inevitably be opened and suppressed if they contained statements of which efficialdom disapproved. In order to avoid this espionage, he ordered M Klopoff to mail his reports in small envelopes of the pattern used for privite letters, not straight to the patace, but to the address in St. Petersburg of a certain tiem, Hesse, Gen. Hesse was entrusted with the secret, and he undertook personally to carry all the letters received from M. Klopoff to the Czar M. Klopoff went on his mission, but out of eighteen letters which he posted to Gen. Hesse for the Czar only five reached their destination. A strong ruler would doubtless make a viccous effort to liberate himself from this tyranny, but the Czar is essentially a weak main. The unhealthy pale, almost gray color of his complexion betrays his want of physical health and strength, while the amazing inconsistencies of his right indicate successive surrenders to conflicting lindicance. It is characteristic of air weakings that he never strikes out a new line of thought or settion on his own initiative, and that his decision on any given question of policy is nothing more than the choice which of two or more courses recommended to him by different advisers shall be followed. He is never a leader like the German Emperor, but is continually boing led by some influential man or group of men.—George Weise, in the July Success.

Do Birds Enjoy Their Own Singing? It may well be doubted if birds are mu lead connoisseurs, or have anything like human appreciation of their own or of each other's songs. My reason for thinking so is this. I have heard a bobolink with a defective instrument so that its song was broken and inarticulate in parts, and yet it sang with as much apparent joy and abandon as any of its reliows. I have also heard a hermit-thrush with a similar defect or impediment, and yet it, too, appeared to sing entirely to its own satisfaction. It would be very interesting to know if these poor singers found mates as readily as their more gifted brothers. If they did, the Darwinian theory of 'sexual selection' in such matters, according to which the finer songster would carry off the temale, would fall to the ground. Yet it is certain that it is during the mating and breeding soason that these 'song combate' occur, and the favor of the female would seem to be the matter in dispute. Whether or not it be expressive of actual jealousy or rivalry, we have no other words to apply to it.—John Burroughs, in Harper's Magazine. sical connoisseurs, or have anything like

Plethora of German Doctors.

The overcrowded condition of the medical profession in Germany is steadily growing worse. During the last two years the number of practitioners and other actively engaged medical men has other actively engaged medical men has increased from 12 to 16 per cent. Today there are 29,200 doctors in Germany. This is twice the number found in 1876. Hence the increase is out of all proportion to the increase in population. In larger cities statistics show that there is one doctor for every 800 inhabitants. This fact explains why in Berlin 46 per cent of all doctors have a taxable income below \$714. If per cent have an uncertain income, and 5 per cent aimost no income—Consul Monaghan, Chemnitz.

All over this Coast, Schilling's Best is in every one's mouth:

baking-powder coffee flavoring extracts They go far to make living

comfortable. At your greeer's; maneyback,

window, together with scarf and stool. Very easy terms. Come in and talk it over.

Carstensen & Anson Co. Temple of Music.

..74 MAIN STREET..

\$2.72 FOSTER'S

in six styles. The world's best Shoe for

WOMEN.

We Are Closing Out

THE Moore Shoe Company,

258 SOUTH MAIN. SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE

SEE OUR WINDOW.

6 PER CENT ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Have you examined the CO-OPERATIVE PLAN of savings adopted by the

WESTERN LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

By which you can make your savings earn you 6 per cent? Deposits by mail receive prompt attention. Established 1902. Assets \$447,000.00. Under supervision of State Bank Examiner. 49 East First South.

P. W. MADSEN, President. A. H. ADKISON, Assistant Secv.

ALIVE, YET ENDURED THE TORTURES OF HELL

MAN PREPARED FOR THE GRAVE REVIVED AND RESTORED TO HEALTH BY PANOPATHIC DOCTOR'S MYSTERIOUS CONTROL OVER DEATH.

DOES HE POSSESS SUPERNATURAL POWER?

A Remarkable Man Who Heals Supposed Incurable Diseases, Banishes Bad Habits and Gives Life and Health to Suffering Mankind Without the Use of Drastic Remedies or the Surgeon's Knife.

DISTANCE NO BARRIER TO HIS METHODS—CURES THOSE IN FAR OFF INDIA THE SAME AS THOSE WHO CALL AT HIS OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Offers Help Without Pay to Prove the Marvelous Power of His Wonderful Discovery-Believes It His Duty to God and Man to Give Freely of His Services to All Who Stand in Need.

Into the valley of death, through the tortures of hell, with the indescribable agony induced by the expectancy of soon being laid in a narrow grave covered with earth six feet deep, is the terrible experience of Mr. J. H. Anderson of 312) Dearborn street Chicago. Ill. It hardly seems born street Chicago. Ill. It hardly seems born street, Chicago, Ill. It hardly seems less cases.

'I remember a woman from PainsvillInd., who applied to me for treatment
after having tried doctor after doctor
without receiving any benefit. She suffered indescribable agony day and nighShe tried all the advortised remedies sho
could find, but it was always the same of
story—no relief from her terrible torture.

'She believed her days numbered, he
life hopeless, and wrote me as a drowninperson grabs a straw. I hardly though possible that with the present advancement of science and doctors galore such an awful occurrence could take place, but it seems his physicians had exhausted every remedy known to their science; all their restoratives and potions had failed to work. And had it not been for the fact that accounts of some of the wondercures made by Dr. William Wallace Hadley of New York have reached the ity by the lake, Mr. Anderson would probably have now been dead beyond reall. As it is, the story of his suffering, his startling experience and almost miraculous restoration add a new chapter

to our knowledge of the mysteries of life

and death. The writer called on Dr. Had-

ey personally to get the exact details

of the affair. In reply to a question the

doctor said: "So you have come to learn

ow I rescued Mr. Anderson and saved

him from an untimely grave after the Chicago physicians had given him up? I

cid not expect to stir up any great sensa-

ion by this feat, as I can point you to

hundreds of cases I have cured in which

he patients were really much worse off

than Mr. Anderson. Take, for example,

he case of Mr. R H. Hall of Snowville,

ond medical aid and wanted to saw an

pening through his skull as a last

inger and a half-inch long came out from

bove his eyes. His agony was terrible,

He had abandoned all hope and thought

nothing but the graveyard awaited him,

All he expected was to have his last

dying hours made as comfortable as possi-

ble, but I saved his life. My treatment

"I do not believe any disease is incurable if the proper remedy is applied. By remedy I do not mean ordinary drugs and medicine such as doctors usually dispense, but I mean something that will set in motion the vital dynamic powers of life; something that will supply the system with that subtle, life-sustaining substance called lecithin. No man ever died so long as his nerves, blood corpuscies and kidney, heart, liver and lung cells held a proper amount of lecithin. I will forfeit \$1,00,00 in gold if you can show me a single instance in which this statement is not true. As soon as I discovered that human life and health depended on the quantity and quality of lecithin in the body. I set out to make a preparation containing this wonderful life-giving substance. That was years ago. I labored day and night; I tried more things than you can ever try. I gathered barks and herbs from the uttermost ends of the earth, I experimented with all sorts of electrical devices. I extracted essences from minerals dug from the bowels of the earth, all to no avail. Finally, after twenty years of constant experimenting my inabors were at last crowned with success. It was a great day for me when I first made that ruby red liquid you see yonder. For hours I watched it quiver and vibrate as if in an effort to restrain the dynamic power it held. I now had a chance to test the dream of my youth after a score of years of hard labor and anxious expectancy. I took the preparation myself. I found it gave me new life and vigor; it made my brath active, my senses alort; it quickened and strengthened all my physical and mental powers. I gave it to my friends; they pronounced it wonderful, and came back for more. I tried it on all the sick and hopeless cases I could find I was surprised at its marvelous cures. Next I advertised in the newspapers for so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, cancer, epilepsy, paralysis, heart trouble, and all other all-ments of whatever kind or character. I especially yequested patients who ha

the very root of his disease.

estored him to health because it reached

"I do not believe any disease is incura-

ble if the proper remedy is applied. By

His physicians pronounced him be-

Pieces of bone as big as my

She believed her days numbered, he life hopeless, and wrote me as a drowning person grabs a straw. I hardly thought myself that I could cure such an awful case, but I sent her my treatment and anxiously awaited results. First came a letter stating her improvement, next a letter overflowing with gratitude, stating that she was nearly well, and next a letter announcing her complete cure.

"Were it not for the fact that I regard all letters confidential unless I have the patient's express permission to do others. It did my heart good to get it. "It always makes me feel good to be the humble instrument of Providence in saving the life of some human being, for, as you know, the good book says: Innamuch as you have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, you have done I unto me' I believe the Creator has provided a cure for every ill, no matter how severe, If man will but search and fine that cure."

vided a cure for every ill, no matter hos severe, if man will but search and find that cure."

"But how about Mr. Anderson's case?" seked the writer. "Here is a letter from Mr. Anderson. Read it and see what he says, for yourself." Mr. Anderson's letter to the doctor reads as follows:

"Dear Doctor:—Before I wrote you tried doctor after doctor, but could go no relief from the agonies I was suffering. The tortures of hell were mine from gastro-intestinal catarrh, estarrh of the bladder, and I was told hypertrophy of the prostate glands, all chronic and deep seated. I suffered with terrible headache sharp pains and soreness in all muscles at the body, especially in my back. My so was cold and clammy. Food would he digest in my stomach and I had attact of both constipation and disrrhoes alternately." All my brenzal orsesses and and alternately."

digest in my storach and I had attac of both constipation and disrrhoea alter rately

"All my internal organs were highly in flamed and every movement was extremely painful. When I had given up all hog and thought there was nothing left for me but a linguring and certain death, heard of your wonderful discovery and, a you know, usked you if you could help me. From the very first I experience great results from your treatment; cannot speak too highly of it. It saved me suffering. It was worth more than any amount of money to me. I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you.

"But do you give treatment free to all who ask?" "Yes," said the doctor. "I believe it is my duty to give freely of my services to all who stand in need. It costs thousands of dollars to de this, but a prominent banker whom I have care has assisted me to secure an approprietion which will enable me to give free treatment to 10,000 persons at least. There are hundreds of persons who feel that they are hopelessly ill, persons whom doctors have given up to die that I know I could save if they would only write to me. But the trouble with most people for the that they will not give you am opportunity to cure them. Notwithstanding that, have literally healed thousands of persons and have literally solicited the very worst cases, so as to put my discovery worst